Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously presented) A method of treatment comprising administering to a patient, who is suffering from a disorder associated with a fungus of exogenous origin, a therapeutically effective amount of a precursor of protoporphyrin IX, and thereafter exposing the fungus to light capable of photoactivating protoporphyrin IX, wherein said disorder is characterized by the presence of lesions or cellular abnormalities having a tissue type selected from the group consisting of skin, conjunctiva, parietal pleura, visceral pleura, dura mater, meninges, the lining of the group consisting of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestines, intestinal appendages, rectum, anal canal, nasal passages, nasal sinuses, nasopharynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchioles, ureters, urinary bladder, urethra, vagina, uterine cervix, uterus, peritoneal cavity, pelvic cavity, surface of the organs contained within the peritoneal cavity, and surface of the organs contained within the pelvic cavity.

2. – 14. (Cancelled)

15. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein said fungus is infectious.

16. – 18 (Cancelled)

19. (Previously Presented) A method of treatment, comprising administering to a patient, who is suffering from a disorder caused by a fungus of exogenous origin, a therapeutically effective amount of a precursor of protoporphyrin IX, and thereafter exposing said patient to light capable of photoactivating protoporphyrin IX, wherein said disorder is characterized by the presence of lesions or cellular abnormalities having a tissue type selected from the group consisting of skin, conjunctiva, parietal pleura, visceral pleura, dura mater, meninges, the

lining of the group consisting of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestines, intestinal appendages, rectum, anal canal, nasal passages, nasal sinuses, nasopharynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchioles, ureters, urinary bladder, urethra, vagina, uterine cervix, uterus, peritoneal cavity, pelvic cavity, surface of the organs contained within the peritoneal cavity, and surface of the organs contained within the pelvic cavity.

20. – 23. (Cancelled)

24. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 19, wherein said fungus is infectious.

25-27. (Cancelled)

28. (Original) A method according to claim 1, wherein the precursor of protoporphyrin IX is 5-aminolevulinic acid.

29. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 19, wherein the precursor of protoporphyrin IX is 5-aminolevulinic acid.

30. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein said fungus is a member of the genus *Tinea*.

31. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 30, wherein said disorder is onychomycosis.

32. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 31, wherein said precursor is 5-aminolevulinic acid.

33. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 19, wherein said fungus is a member of the genus *Tinea*.

34. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 33, wherein said disorder is onychomycosis.

35. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 34, wherein said precursor is 5-aminolevulinic acid.

36. (Previously presented) A method of treatment comprising administering to a patient, who is suffering from a disorder associated with a fungus, a therapeutically effective amount of a precursor of protoporphyrin IX, and thereafter exposing the fungus to light capable of photoactivating protoporphyrin IX.

37. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 36, wherein said disorder is characterized by the presence of lesions or cellular abnormalities.

38. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 37, wherein said lesions or cellular abnormalities are of epithelial or endothelial origin.

39. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 38, wherein said lesions or cellular abnormalities are of a tissue origin selected from the group consisting of the skin, circulatory system, conjunctiva, parietal pleura, visceral pleura, dura mater, meninges, tissues containing abnormal cells, suspensions of body fluids containing abnormal cells, and blood.

40. (Cancelled)

41. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 39, wherein said fungus is a member of the genus *Tinea*.

42. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 41, wherein said disorder is onychomycosis.

43. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 42, wherein said precursor is 5-aminolevulinic acid.

44. (Previously presented) A method of treatment comprising administering to a patient, who is suffering from a disorder caused by a fungus, a therapeutically effective amount of a precursor of protoporphyrin IX, and thereafter exposing the fungus to light capable of photoactivating protoporphyrin IX.

45. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 44, wherein said disorder is characterized by the presence of lesions or cellular abnormalities.

46. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 45, wherein said lesions or cellular abnormalities are of epithelial or endothelial origin.

47. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 46, wherein said lesions or cellular abnormalities are of a tissue origin selected from the group consisting of the skin, circulatory system, conjunctiva, parietal pleura, visceral pleura, dura mater, meninges, tissues containing abnormal cells, suspensions of body fluids containing abnormal cells, and blood.

48. (Cancelled)

49. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 45, wherein said fungus is a member of the genus *Tinea*.

50. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 49, wherein said disorder is onychomycosis.

51. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 50, wherein said precursor is 5-aminolevulinic acid.

52. (New) A method of treating onychomycosis comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a precursor of amino levulinic acid, and thereafter exposing the patient to light capable of photoactivating amino levulinic acid.